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INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF
INDONESIA, AND OF INDONESIAN REBELS

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FOREWORD

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INDONESIA, AND OF INDONESIAN REBELS

[Following are translations of articles on the above
subject, selected from Indonesian sources. Source
information accompanies each article]

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COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED BY INDONESIAN NAVY
AND BANDUNG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

[Following is the translation of an article in Suluh Indonesia (Torch of Indonesia), Djakarta, 10 December 1960, page 1]

In the presence of Minister/KSAL [Kepala Staf Angkatan Laut -- Chief of Staff of the Navy] Vice-Admiral Martadinata, today an agreement concerning cooperation between the Indonesian Navy and the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) was signed by the Chief Aide of the Minister/KSAL, Colonel Ali Sadikin, and by the president of ITB, Professor Kosasih.

Later on, also stipulations regarding the fields of cooperation were signed by Lieut.-Col Suparno on behalf of the Navy and by Professor Soetedjo, dean of the Engineering Department of ITB, in his function as Chairman of the Institute of Research and Industrial Affiliation. In the first stage, the cooperation will cover the fields of electronics, physics, and nuclear physics.

At about the same time, a telegram from the Supreme Headquarters of the Navy was announced, which said that they were pleased with the cooperation. The Supreme Headquarters presented one radar airplane of the SO.I-type to the ITB to be used as study material by the students.

Content of the agreement:

The cooperation agreement stipulates the basis of the cooperation, as follows:

1. The ITB will assist the development of the Navy covering the following:
 - a. Assistance in the form of scientific knowledge.
 - b. Training of experts in sciences that are needed by the Navy.
 - c. Placement of experts on the Board of Research and Development.
 - d. Control of material needed by the Navy for research and development.
2. The Navy will:
 - a. Supply the necessary instruments and funds.
 - b. Provide facilities to broaden knowledge and experience abroad as well as in the country and provide professors and experts from abroad in keeping with its capacity.

- c. Give titular ranks and/or fees.
- d. Refund the expenses paid by the ITB for controlling materials used by the Navy for research and development

These were the stipulations of the cooperation agreement between the Navy and the ITB.

ARMY TRAINING FACILITIES

[Following is the translation of an article in Suluh Indonesia (Torch of Indonesia), Djakarta, 16 December 1960, page 1]

"It is very pleasing that the infantry training conference held in Tretes, Malang, has decided unanimously on the formation of 140 new battalions for the army, with the stipulation that they be ready at the end of the coming year 1961," said the commander of the Infantry Center, Lieutenant Colonel Sumitro, during a press conference in Tretes, which was held after the Infantry Training Conference was closed last Monday night.

It was further stated by Lieut Col Sumitro that because the army does not have enough strength, the cycles of the battalions in the army are very deplorable. The resting time of a battalion does not balance in comparison with the operational duty they have to carry out.

Besides, the addition of 140 new battalions may help the army command to bring to an end, with a maximum capacity, the insecurity in Indonesia.

The formation of the 140 new battalions will, according to Lieut Col Sumitro, be carried out by the Main Infantry Regiments and Battalion Depots throughout Indonesia. There are seven Main Infantry Regiments, stationed in Pematangsiantar, Palembang, Bandung, Magelang, Malang, Kalimantan and Makassar. There are 16 Battalion Depots, while another is being formed.

The existing Main Infantry Regiments in Indonesia have the capacity to train 13,640 soldiers in each class.

In answer to a question, it was stated that there is hope that in 1962 we will be self-sufficient with regard to the needs of the army, including light armament.

In answer to a question, it was also stated that in the light of MANIPOL [Political Manifesto] and USDEK [Parliament], it would not be right if we use the infantry doctrine of another country. The TNI [Indonesian National Army] will lean on its own doctrine without being influenced by aspects of the doctrines of the military forces of other countries. Infantry doctrine from the outside will be used for comparison only.

At present, an infantry doctrine of a universal nature is still being studied by means of research in army training institutions and by means of combat experience, both group and individual experience.

SITUATION OF DISSIDENTS IN SOUTH CELEBES

[Following is the translation of an article in Berita Minggu (Weekly Message), Djakarta, 18 December 1960, page 1]

Ever since 22,000 of his men surrendered to the Republic of Indonesia during the period of the last 16 months, Kahar Muzakkar is now also looking for every possible means to return to the R.I. in a way which will save his face.

A special correspondent of Berita Minggu in South Celebes reported that the fact that the situation in the territory under Colonel Jusuf's command is becoming more and more orderly has very rapidly lowered the morale of the remainder of Kahar's terrorist followers.

Of Kahar Muzakkar's force, which in August 1959 numbered more than 25,000 persons, now only a few hundreds are left. While in that same month they had 3,000 rifles, consisting of all kinds and models, now only about 850 are left. For these they do not have complete ammunition, while for some rifles there is no ammunition at all.

The fact that 60,000 ex-terrorists' families have returned to the bosom of the mother country has also given a blow to the morale and the stomach of Kahar's followers, whose main job now is just to evade ambushes by the APRI [Angkatan Perang Republik Indonesia -- The Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia], and to look for a bite of rice.

The only hope that Kahar has to save his face, according to his ex-helpers who have surrendered to the R.I., is that a third World War will break out. In that case, Kahar could say that "in the interest of a higher objective, he is willing to work together with Sukarno's armed forces to defend Indonesia."

Kahar's dream has apparently become a conviction that in the near future a third World War will break out, which will also destroy Indonesia's territory.

That he is trying to save his face is proven by the fact that of late he does not denounce the government of the Republik Indonesia as harshly as before.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, General Nasution, who recently visited the above mentioned region, has specifically expressed his appreciation for the great successes attained by the KODAM XIV [term unexplained in source] of South and South East Celebes. The General stated that the greatest success in maintaining order in Indonesia during the recent period has been attained in South Celebes.

REBELS ATTEMPTING TO SELL THEIR AIRCRAFT

[Following is the translation of an article in Berita Minggu (Weekly Message), Djakarta, 25 December 1960, page 1]

It proves out that the end of the year 1960 has tightened the activities of the remainder of the rebels, evidenced by the fact that in Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore, their agents have recently been seen around offering to sell the airplanes of the so-called Angkatan Udara Revolusioner [The Revolutionary Air Force], which were grounded in a foreign base.

A special correspondent of Berita Minggu who just came back from Hongkong, reported that, as result of the surrender of an important figure in the Aurev, namely the "Deputy Chief Staff of the Air Force," Hadi Sapandi, their airplanes that for some time have been grounded in a foreign base have been offered for sale as scrap.

Some mustangs (or P-15), C-47 carriers and one or two bombers, bought by Tan Po Goan and which are grounded in one or other foreign base, have been offered for sale. The remainder of the rebels have decided to dispose of those airplanes after it was obvious that their friends who are still roaming the Indonesian jungles do not have a chance to win over the army of the Republic of Indonesia.

Recently, when the rightist rebels under command of general Phoumi Nosavan tried to break through Vientiane in Laos, helpers of the RPI [Republik Persatuan Indonesia - Republic of Indonesian Union] offered to sell those airplanes to the afore-mentioned Laotian rebels. However, since Phoumi Nosavan has received help from Thailand, the Philippines, and the U.S., efforts of the RPI in selling this "scrap-iron" were not successful.

As soon as the news concerning the surrender of Hadi Sapandi was heard, not less than six cadets of the Aurev that were trained in Taipeh, have tried to follow in Hadi Sapandi's steps.